which culminated in the French Eevolution; but after this beginning the struggle for equality was taken up by the Jews themselves in all countries where they had not yet been recognized as equals. In this struggle notable services were rendered by various Jewish organizations, such as the Board of Deputies of British Jews (founded in 1760), the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris (founded in 1860), the Anglo-Jewish Association (founded in 1871 and connected with the Board of Deputies by the Joint Foreign Committee), the Israelitische Allianz in Vienna (founded in 1873), the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden in Berlin (founded in 1901), and the American Jewish Committee in New York (founded in 1906). Once the struggle had been decided in favour of Jewry all the world over, there would have been no further need for these organizations to continue their work had the equalization been put into effect. But in some countries the governments tried by devious methods to circumscribe the new status granted to the Jews, and such evasions were actively opposed by the above organizations. By appealing to public opinion or through the mediation of friendly Powers, they tried to persuade the authorities of such East European and Oriental States to change their policy. In many cases the mere fact that Jewish organizations existed

in the most important States, able to give publicity to illegal or deleterious actions of such governments,, was sufficient to bring about the desired change of policy.

The contraventions of the governments against the equalization of Jews may be divided into five classes:

(1) Refusal of naturalization to Jews, especially in the States created after the War.

(2) Discrimination against the Jews in the matter of appointments or promotion in the public services, or in the allocation, of State contracts.

(3) Discrimination against the Jews in admittance to secondary schools and Universities.

(4) Measures connected with taxation and economic